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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL MEETS

Committee Appointed to Confer with Administrator of the Wage-Hour Law

Among topics coming before the Administrative Council at its meeting in Chicago on September 28 and 29 were the canning industry's problems in connection with the wage and hour law, which goes into effect October 24, and the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, various provisions of which will not become effective until June 25, 1939.

Following the discussion of the wage and hour law and its application to the canning industry, the Council authorized the appointment of a committee representing the Association to confer with Administrator Elmer F. Andrews and his assistants for the purpose of acquainting them with the organization and operating methods of the industry. The application of the new law to the industry will depend in considerable measure upon the definitions and interpretations which the Administrator may adopt, and adequate and accurate knowledge of the industry will be helpful in the formulation of these definitions and interpretations. Definition of the phrase "area of production" is of particular interest to the industry. The committee, it has been arranged, will hold an informal conference with Administrator Andrews on Wednesday, October 12.

As has been announced in the INFORMATION LETTER, the Food and Drug Administration expects to hold a hearing in November upon the general administrative regulations for the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and the Administrative Council authorized the appointment of a committee representing the Association to attend this hearing.

Discussion of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act brought out the fact that to carry out its provisions for the establishment of minimum quality standards for canned foods, the Food and Drug Administration will need more funds than have heretofore been provided. The canning industry, it was pointed out, sponsored the original McNary-Mapes amendment providing for these standards, and the new law extends the principle of the amendment to all food products. It was also pointed out that canners are keenly interested in the problem of revising their labels in such manner as may be required by the new law and in extending the use of the system of descriptive labeling. The Council, following the discussion of the entire subject, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that members of the industry should endeavor to acquaint their Congressional representatives with the need, in the public interest, for the immediate appropriation of adequate funds, specifically earmarked, for use by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture in formulating minimum quality standards for canned foods pursuant to the authority conferred by Section

401 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938."

It had been anticipated that the data from the survey of can sizes would be completed in time for consideration by the Association's Committee on Simplification of Containers so that a preliminary report could be made to the Administrative Council. It was found, however, that the preparation of the figures could not be completed in time, and the data when available will be considered by the Simplification Committee at a meeting to be held, probably, some time during the coming month.

The Council also devoted some time to a discussion of the program for the annual convention in January, and authorized the appointment of a special committee to make a study of work that the Association might undertake on economic analyses of the industry's situation, merchandising, and related problems.

ANDREWS OUTLINES WORK

Wage-Hour Law Administrator Issues Statement on Division's Problems

Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, Wednesday made the following statement:

With a congressional appropriation insufficient for minimum administrative needs, with a staff far from complete, and with many pressing problems of organization yet to be worked out, the Wage and Hour Division finds it physically impossible at this time to answer individually the hundreds of letters requesting interpretations of the law.

More immediately pressing is the duty of the Administrator to promulgate rules and regulations of various sorts, to devise procedures for numerous fact determinations, definitions, and classifications—all of which matters will be worked out and published at the earliest moment consistent with care and deliberation in draftsmanship. These regulations and procedures can not be drafted in a vacuum; it is necessary to consider their effect as applied to the diverse problems of very many industries.

Rules and regulations for the procedure of industry committees have already been published.

Rules and regulations are also required under Section 11 (c) prescribing the records which employers must keep; also under Section 14 with reference to learners, apprentices, messengers, and handicapped persons. Under Section 7 (b) (3) special treatment is accorded industries "found by the Administrator to be of a seasonal nature." Under Section 3 (m) the Administrator must set up a procedure for the determination of the reasonable cost of board, lodging and other facilities customarily furnished the employee as part of his wages. Under Section 13 (a) (1) the Administrator must

define and delimit the terms, "bona fide executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman", to which classes of employees the benefits of the wage and hour sections do not apply. The Administrator must define the phrase "area of production" for the purpose of applying Sections 7 (c) and 13 (a) (10). These are duties which are specifically put upon the Administrator, and the performances of which have legal consequences.

Beyond such matters, various questions of interpretations arise which will ultimately be for the courts to decide and as to which the Administrator has no power to make any binding ruling. Yet in the discharge of his administrative duties, the Administrator must often have to call upon the General Counsel for interpretations of the law. Though the Administrator has no power, by issuing such interpretations, to confer upon an employer an immunity from private suits for unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation and double damages which employees may bring under the provisions of Section 16, nevertheless, since these interpretations have administrative importance, orderly procedure calls for their publication. Therefore, with caution as to the limited reliance that may be put upon them, the Administrator will occasionally issue interpretative bulletins setting forth opinions by the General Counsel rendered to the Administrator on matters of interpretation, provided the conclusions are felt to be sufficiently free from doubt.

As to individual inquiries presenting problems more or less peculiar to the inquirer, and not covered by any general interpretative bulletin, many of these inquiries are susceptible of answer without much difficulty and the Administrator will eventually undertake to answer them, subject to the physical limitations of the size of the staff. The extent to which the Administrator may go in this direction will no doubt be determined largely as a result of accumulating experience in administering the law. It must be made clear, however, that such answers as are given to these individual inquiries are subject to discount, (1) because they are based upon an ex parte and often meager statement of facts, and (2) are rendered without the benefit of argument by persons who may represent an interest conflicting with that of the inquirer; and the caution cannot be made too emphatic that such answers by the Administrator can not confer upon an employer immunity from private suit by an employee under Section 16.

It is hoped that the larger part of individual inquiries will be decentralized and directed to our regional offices when established.

WAGE-HOUR FIELD SETUP

Twelve Regional Offices to be Established for Administration of Law

Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, announced on Tuesday the tentative selection of twelve regional offices to be used in the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The regional offices are to be set up as rapidly as possible and it is the Administrator's hope that

several will be in operation by October 24 when the law goes into effect.

"As regional directors are appointed," Mr. Andrews said, "every effort will be made to have them in the field as promptly as possible. However, all field jobs are being filled under civil-service requirements and some delay is inevitable.

"Regional directors, as appointed, will be brought to Washington for preliminary training. It is expected that when these offices are in operation all complaints of noncompliance with the law, requests for information and interpretations can be handled in the field where the regional staff will be familiar with local problems."

Mr. Andrews said he hoped to have at least fifty representatives in the field by October 24 to serve as a liaison with the State departments of labor, to inform employers and labor as to the application of the law, and to begin enforcement.

Regional headquarters were tentatively located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland, Chicago, Birmingham, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Houston, Denver, and San Francisco.

The Wage and Hour Division regions were announced as: Region I, Boston. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island.

Region II, New York. New York.

Region III, Philadelphia. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

Region IV, Richmond. District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Region V, Cleveland. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio.

Region VI, Chicago. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Region VII, Birmingham or Atlanta. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee.

Region VIII, Minneapolis. Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Region IX, Kansas City. Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri.

Region X, Houston. Texas, Louisiana.

Region XI, Denver. New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.

Region XII, San Francisco. California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Arizona.

Records Required by Wage-Hour Law Discussed

Whether or not canners are exempt from the hours and wages provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, they may be required by the new law to keep records of employment. Regulations governing records that employers must keep were the subject of a conference on Tuesday, at which Assistant Administrator Sifton discussed the problem with representatives of various industries, including the canning industry. The discussion was based upon a set of tentative regulations, which had been drafted and which it is hoped to simplify so as to secure the necessary records without an undue amount of clerical and bookkeeping work. It is expected that employers will not be required to maintain a separate set of records if their existing records for purposes of the Social Security Act or other laws will provide the in-

formation required for administration of the wage and hour law.

The chief problem for the canning industry is that of records covering piecework, as to which it was suggested that the records need show only the total earnings and total hours worked. The regulations, when issued, will include a definition of the employees for whom records will be required.

Figures Compiled for 1938 Asparagus Pack

The asparagus pack in 1938 totaled 2,433,554 cases of all sizes of containers, as compared with 2,703,966 cases in 1937, and 2,790,994 cases in 1936, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This year the pack of Regular White asparagus showed considerable decline under 1937. The pack of Regular asparagus has declined for the past two years. The 1938 pack of All Green asparagus was 70,269 cases larger than in 1937, and 169,256 cases larger than the pack of 1936. In California Regular White has shown a decline while All Green was increasing.

In the table below are given packs by varieties and States, with comparisons for three years. California figures were furnished by the Asparagus Industry Board of California.

State	1936 Cases	1937 Cases	1938 Cases
California:			
Regular White.....	1,853,291	1,503,783	1,173,016
All Green.....	496,370	568,807	623,361
New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland (All Green).....	117,289	178,266	169,431
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska:			
Regular White.....	8,752	7,814
All Green.....	119,361	236,934	240,785
Michigan and Ohio:			
Regular White.....	4,500
All Green.....	69,408	83,257	87,644
Washington, Oregon, and Utah (All Green).....	69,963	75,775	76,317
Southern:			
Regular White.....	2,600	2,100
All Green.....	49,460	47,230	63,000
Total Regular White..	1,869,143	1,513,697	1,173,016
Total All Green.....	921,851	1,190,269	1,260,538
Grand Total.....	2,790,994	2,703,966	2,433,554

State Labor Commissioners' Meeting Delayed

The fifth National Conference on Labor Legislation will be held in Washington on November 14, 15 and 16, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced on Monday. Invitations to the Governors of the forty-eight States requesting the appointment of official representatives have been mailed.

On Tuesday, Administrator Andrews of the Wage and Hour Division stated that he was postponing the conference of State Labor Commissioners which he had called for October 18 and 19 and that the meeting for the purpose of formulating plans for local enforcement of the wage and hour law would be held in conjunction with the National Conference on Labor Legislation.

Complaint Issued Against Biscuit Company

The National Biscuit Company, according to an announcement issued Monday by the Federal Trade Commission, has been served with a complaint alleging violation of both the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act in the sale of its bakery and packaged food products.

Prevention of competition and unreasonable restraint of trade in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act are alleged to result from the respondent company's "head-quarters discount agreements" with certain jobbers and wholesalers under which these dealers, rendering little if any service, receive an arbitrary discount based upon the aggregate amount of purchases from the respondent by certain listed retailers. Such lists of retailers, the complaint alleges, are furnished by the National Biscuit Company and are allocated to its jobbers and wholesalers. It is alleged that many retailers who are not customers of the respondent and are not even known to the jobbers or wholesalers to whom they are allocated are included in the lists.

In some instances, the complaint states, the respondent pays its dealers arbitrary lump sums, often without consideration other than the dealer's agreement to deal only in National Biscuit Company products.

The complaint also alleges that the respondent, in violation of Section 3 (the exclusive dealing section of the Clayton Act), in some instances and in some parts of the United States sells to jobbers and wholesalers who maintain sufficient stock to fill emergency and some other orders, and that such sales are contingent solely on the dealers' agreement not to sell the products of the respondent's competitors.

Dominican Labeling Requirement Postponed

Effective date of the requirement that canned foods imported into the Dominican Republic be marked with the date of packing and the maximum period during which the goods would be fit for consumption, has been postponed for an additional four months by the Department of Sanitation of the Dominican Republic, according to a report of September 24, 1938, from the American Legation at Ciudad Trujillo. The labeling requirement will not become effective, therefore, before April 18, 1939.

Announcement of intention to put the dating regulation into effect on December 15 of this year was made in INFORMATION LETTER No. 713, September 24. The requirement applies also to actual stocks of canned foods on hand.

The postponement was accorded to permit further study of the requirement, with a possibility that the regulation may be changed. The Secretary of Sanitation also explained that the term "canned foods" applies to all types of perishable foodstuffs which are in sealed containers of any sort and which would otherwise spoil, including such foodstuffs as biscuits and chocolates in sealed boxes as well as foodstuffs in tins and bottles.

Service Kitchen Arranges for Food Photographs

The Association's Service Kitchen made its bow to food photography this month in response to a request for photographs to accompany recipes developed in the kitchen.

When the policy of the kitchen was announced, no provision was made for photographic service, but the Home Economics Division has arranged for photographs being taken if the cost is absorbed by the member asking for the service. Of course, the preparation of the recipe and the arrangement for the photograph are part of the Kitchen Service.

Since the first of September, 44 recipes have been tested and 35 new ones have been developed. Among the products on which work has been done this month are cranberries, cherries, berries, prunes, peaches, tuna, shrimp, and kidney beans.

BAE Standards for Red Sour Pitted Cherries

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has announced standards for water pack red sour pitted cherries under date of August 5, 1938, which appear to be identical with the standards for this product issued February 21, 1935, except that they are made consistent with the changes made in the McNary-Mapes regulations for this product a year ago.

The standards for grades formulated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should not be confused with the standards formulated by the Food and Drug Administration for use in connection with enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

Food-Drug Officials to Hold Conference

The Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials of the United States will hold its annual conference in Chicago, October 18-21, at which the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act will be discussed. W. G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration, will discuss administration of the new law. Representative Virgil M. Chapman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will speak on the intent and purposes of the new legislation.

Other speakers who will discuss the law from different points of view are: Dr. Morris J. Fishbein, of the medical profession; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, professional pharmacist; Dr. J. Gregory Thomas, cosmetic manufacturer; Charles Wesley Dunn, food industries; and Mrs. Wilbur Fribley, who will give the viewpoint of the consumer.

Among the subjects that will be discussed by members of the association with reference to the enforcement of the Federal and State laws are control of tomato products, and net weight requirements, including deceptively shaped and filled containers.

Beet Processes Not Changed

Several letters have been received from members of the Association stating that the writers have been informed that the Research Laboratory has suggested that the processes given in Bulletin 26-L for sliced beets be somewhat reduced. This is a mistake, for no such reduction has been suggested by the Laboratory. It is believed that the processes given in Bulletin 26-L should be used in canning this product, and that if adequate care is taken in heating the retort to holding temperature quickly, and in cooling as quickly as practicable after the end of the process, those processes will give a product of good color.

Institutional Recipe Bulletin Published

A new bulletin entitled "Canned Foods Recipes for Fifty," prepared under the supervision of the Home Economics Division, was published this week by the Association and copies are being mailed to all members.

Recipes in the bulletin were developed by the Department of Institutional Management of Kansas State College, Manhattan. Every recipe was prepared in the institutional kitchen and the food was sold in the cafeteria or in the tea rooms of the college. The new bulletin replaces the two cafeteria bulletins that were prepared some years ago by another university.

"Canned Foods Recipes for Fifty" will be featured in the exhibit of the Home Economics Division at the convention of the American Dietetic Association which will be held in Milwaukee, October 10 to 13. The meetings and exhibit will be held at the Schroeder Hotel, and it is hoped that any members of the industry who are in Milwaukee during that time will visit the booth. Miss Ruth Atwater will attend the convention, and then will visit colleges and universities in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

PEA PACK AND STOCKS

Association's Statistical Division Puts the 1938 Production at 25,395,315 Cases

Canned pea pack for 1938 was 25,395,315 actual cases, according to a revised report compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with the 1937 production of 23,376,056 actual cases, and with the 1936 pack of 16,178,001 actual cases. Computed on the basis of cases of 24 No. 2's, the 1938 pack totalled 25,422,807 cases, including 10,844,242 cases of Alaskas, and 14,578,565 cases of Sweets. In the table below are given figures and comparisons on pea packs by States. Figures for the Wisconsin pack were compiled by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

State	1936 Actual cases	1937 Actual cases	1938 Actual cases
Maine.....	161,891	259,288	172,006
New York.....	878,497	1,730,761	2,415,729
Maryland.....	1,297,958	1,847,328	1,694,118
Delaware and New Jersey.....	142,559	256,366	161,204
Pennsylvania.....	263,995	537,743	607,197
Ohio.....	284,026	430,865	298,300
Indiana.....	596,397	823,737	567,232
Illinois.....	1,133,953	1,112,298	1,014,298
Michigan.....	613,274	889,379	932,162
Wisconsin.....	3,887,926	6,972,431	8,976,778
Minnesota.....	1,284,786	1,595,142	1,691,599
Montana.....	197,233	275,892	143,481
Idaho and Utah.....	1,225,194	1,750,873	1,957,416
Washington and Oregon.....	3,156,241	3,558,683	3,574,137
California.....	230,704	280,784	239,752
Other States.....	823,367	1,054,486	949,906
Total.....	16,178,001	23,376,056	25,395,315

In the following tables are shown the 1938 canned pea pack by can sizes, variety, and States; the carryover, September 1 stocks, summer shipments, 1938 pack, and total supplies:

1938 PEA PACK

ALASKAS

State	No. 2 Cases	8Z Cases	No. 1 Cases	No. 303 Cases	No. 10 Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
Maine.....	159,355	48,890	37,921	8,387	23,329	6,492	284,374
New York.....	1,361,818		32,934	11,903	147,153		1,553,808
Maryland.....	76,870		6,548		13,441		96,859
Delaware and New Jersey.....	288,178			2,515	24,809	679	316,181
Pennsylvania.....	201,503			10,400	5,129		217,032
Ohio.....	420,179		30,640	15,000	35,950	4,723	506,492
Indiana.....	379,293	13,000	28,747	12,000	11,561		444,601
Illinois.....	453,957		7,990	27,129	10,728		499,804
Michigan.....	4,346,773	61,014	277,122	244,018	434,041		5,362,968
Wisconsin.....	375,965	30,223	28,951	156,897	35,693		627,729
Minnesota.....							
Montana.....	32,365				4,220		36,585
Idaho and Utah.....	40,774	5,077	2,444	39,720	18,820	4,590	111,425
Washington and Oregon.....							
California.....							
Other States.....	508,792	3,686	32,584	29,278	47,203	385	621,928
Total.....	8,645,822	161,890	485,881	557,247	812,077	16,869	10,679,786

SWEETS

Maine.....	155,445	1,253	6,270		9,038		172,006
New York.....	1,617,277	74,825	142,675	106,156	162,546	27,876	2,131,355
Maryland.....	123,676	448	4,615	9,874	1,697		140,310
Delaware and New Jersey.....	52,799				11,546		64,345
Pennsylvania.....	252,009			2,459	36,548		291,016
Ohio.....	74,150		716	3,700	2,702		81,268
Indiana.....	58,140		1,500		1,100		60,740
Illinois.....	410,071	9,284	37,988	95,834	13,020	3,500	569,697
Michigan.....	405,738	7,500	15,000	4,120			432,358
Wisconsin.....	2,666,719	12,027	106,439	562,351	246,357	19,917	3,613,810
Minnesota.....	617,976	31,897	33,913	338,635	39,480	1,969	1,063,870
Montana.....	126,984		1,250	13,709	1,538		143,481
Idaho and Utah.....	1,526,367	15,387	110,946	164,521	85,609	18,001	1,920,831
Washington and Oregon.....	2,028,244	72,745	61,794	964,298	246,001	89,630	3,462,712
California.....	151,144	14,746	4,192	18,256	30,255	20,439	239,752
Other States.....	230,252		30,175	51,911	15,640		327,978
Total.....	10,496,991	240,112	558,193	2,335,824	903,077	181,332	14,715,529
Grand total.....	19,142,813	402,002	1,044,074	2,893,071	1,715,154	198,201	25,395,315

CARRYOVER, 1938 PACK, STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS

	Carryover (June 1 stocks) Cases	1938 Pack Cases	Total Supplies Cases	Sept. 1 Stocks Cases	Shipments June-Aug. Cases
New York and Maine:					
Alaskan.....	33,433	284,374	317,807	193,061	124,746
Sweets.....	342,878	2,303,361	2,646,239	1,875,360	770,879
Middle Atlantic:					
Alaskan.....	252,199	2,262,573	2,514,772	1,630,909	883,863
Sweets.....	86,454	526,208	612,662	378,709	233,953
Mid-West:					
Alaskan.....	1,344,207	7,923,128	9,267,335	7,154,154	2,113,181
Sweets.....	1,501,384	5,915,540	7,416,924	6,246,575	1,170,349
Western:					
Alaskan.....	25,409	209,711	235,120	165,916	69,204
Sweets.....	1,067,885	5,970,420	7,038,305	5,402,388	1,635,917
Total.....	4,653,849	25,395,315	30,049,164	23,047,072	7,002,092

Forecast of Freight Movement

Freight car loadings in the fourth quarter of 1938 are expected to be about 3.6 per cent below actual loadings in the corresponding quarter in 1937, according to estimates made public by the Association of American Railroads.

On the basis of these estimates, freight car loadings of the twenty-nine principal commodities will be about 5,318,986 cars in the fourth quarter of 1938, compared with 5,516,292 actual car loadings for the same classes of commodities in the corresponding period last year.

Loadings of canned foods, including catsup, jams, jellies, olives, pickles, preserves, etc., during the fourth quarter of 1938 will total, it is estimated, 40,310 cars, as compared with actual loadings of 40,643 cars in the corresponding quarter of 1937, a decrease of 0.8 per cent.

Veterans Bureau to Buy Canned Sweet Potatoes

The Procurement Division of the Veterans Administration is asking for bids, to be opened on October 18, on 1,675 dozen No. 2½ cans of sweet potatoes packed 24 to the case, of which 150 dozen are for delivery f.o.b. Perryville, Maryland, 900 dozen f.o.b. San Francisco, and 625 dozen f.o.b. Chicago.

Copies of the invitation, including specifications and general conditions, may be obtained from A. J. Harrison, Chief of the Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C.

France Fixes Quota for U. S. Canned Tomatoes

A separate French quota allotment for preserved tomatoes, amounting to 4.4 metric tons per quarter, was allotted to the United States beginning October 1, according to report from the American commercial attache at Paris. The United States formerly was included in "Other Countries" for which no allotment was made in the third quarter of 1938. Attention was called to the fact that shipments may be imported into France only by French importers holding import licenses for specified quantities.

U. S. Leads in Supplying Cuba with Canned Peas

The United States is by far the leading supplier of canned peas to the Cuban market, according to a report from the office of the American commercial attache at Habana. Shipments of canned peas to Cuba from the United States during 1936 and 1937 amounted to 719,600 pounds and 1,044,484 pounds, respectively. The bulk of the small balance of the trade was supplied by Italy.

Consumer demand is for peas packed in 6½ ounce cans. There are some sales of No. 2 tins, but there is practically no demand for American canned peas packed in cans of any other size. Since canned peas are considered a luxury item in Cuba, imports fluctuate widely in keeping with the changes in the purchasing power of the population.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 24 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1938
VEGETABLES					
Beans, snap and lima	47	4	9	8,165	8,134
Tomatoes.....	640	722	634	21,536	32,072
Green peas.....	135	117	137	6,744	5,835
Spinach.....	28	50	31	8,271	6,705
Others:					
Domestic, compet-					
ing directly....	2,408	2,563	1,859	120,561	112,827
Imports, compet-					
ing indirectly...	95	78	99	254	374
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic....	1,425	2,434	2,139	140,180	170,539
Imports.....	34	6	6	326	194
Others, domestic....	1,441	964	4,476	39,366	40,686

Use of Boron in Beet Production

Experiments to determine whether internal black break-down of beets is caused by a deficiency of boron in the soil, and whether the trouble can be prevented by the addition of boron to deficient soils, have been carried further this season by Dr. Walker at the Wisconsin Experiment Station and by Dr. Raleigh at the Cornell Experiment Station. In addition to these studies, Dr. Truog, also of the Wisconsin Station, has continued his work on the development of a quick and sensitive soil test to determine boron content of soils.

Some remarkable differences have been secured in the Wisconsin work and the information developed from field tests and from canners' experiences will be made available later in the fall when the facts can all be assembled. The data regarding the work in New York State are far from complete, but preliminary results suggest that the addition of the amount of boron used this season to soils with as high a pH as those in the fields under test, may not give as definite results as those revealed in Wisconsin.

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